



## Philosophy of Resignation

It is hard to live within one's income, but there is one consolation—it would be harder to live without it.

### Cross Envelope Purse



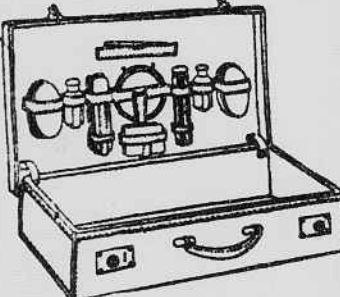
Black striped patent leather, with lining, fitted with purse, strap handle at back. Size 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. \$11.35

### Cross Bottle Set



Consisting of four metal covered bottles, complete with a colored morocco leather case, gold tooling, velvet lining. Size 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. \$14.50  
Tan pigskin case. \$15.50  
Initials stamped without charge.

### Cross Suit Case



For men; tan hide or black grained hide leather; morocco lining; leather pockets fitted with nickel, ebony and glass toilet and manicure articles. Size 23-inch. \$92.10  
Size 26-inch. \$95.40

### Cross Tea Wagon



Of solid mahogany, hand-painted flower decoration; removable glass covered tray, 20 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches; shelf underneath; rubber-tire wheels. Size 28 1/2 inches high. Unfitted. \$41.50  
Royal Worcester china tea set, for four, as shown, extra. \$60.00

### GLOVES

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Dealers Throughout the World

## Legion Parade Of 20,000 Men Opens Conclave

Thousands Line Cleveland Streets to Cheer Veterans in Demonstration Said To Be Biggest City Has Seen

N. Y. Delegation Largest

Foch, Wilson and Others Send Greetings; D'Olier Addresses the Convention

From a Staff Correspondent  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 27.—A parade of war veterans marked the opening of the second annual convention of the American Legion here today.

Twenty thousand ex-service men and women, most of them in uniform, passed in review before a crowd of nearly half a million.

Led by National Commander Franklin D'Olier and more than thirty of the nation's foremost heroes—winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor—the fighting men covered a route through the heart of the city, which was festooned with colors and Legion insignia.

In the reviewing stand stood Major General Leonard Wood, himself a Legionnaire; Vice-Admiral Sir William Lowther Grant, England's envoy to the convention, and several other distinguished guests from foreign lands.

New York Delegation Largest  
The New York delegation was led by Wade H. Hayes, delegation chairman and past state commander, and it was the strongest contingent numerically in line.

State Commander Charles M. Blakeslee, of Binghamton, and Vice-Commander William F. Deegan, of the Bronx, also were in line. At the head of the first platoon strode Irwin Rackoff, Commander of Murray Hill post and the smallest soldier America sent to war.

He received an ovation from the crowds.

New York's women delegates, including Miss Ray Sawyer, Mrs. Julia W. Wheelock and Miss Anna D. Duncan, covered the entire distance afoot, and there were a thousand other women veterans in line.

The parade was declared by city officials of Cleveland to surpass any other function in the city's history. It came as a grim reminder to the "stay-at-homes" of the war when scores of veterans marched past with a sleeve empty and when motor cars carrying permanently disabled men rolled by.

Crowd Tosses Money Into Flag  
The crowd showed an enthusiasm such as the Legion had never caused before. An indication of the high regard in which the organization is held in this section of the country was given when the veterans marched through the lanes of cheering thousands carrying a giant flag. It was not intended as an invitation to the spectators, but the crowd seized upon the idea of tossing money into the flag, and as a result the Legion's national treasury is enriched hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars to-night.

A reverent silence greeted the delegation from Washington State. Its members carried the American Legion flag that was fired on by radical anarchists at Centralia last Armistice Day, when four legionnaires were shot to death.

To-day was the second anniversary of a successful joint drive by American and Allied troops against the Hindenburg line.

The convention did little actual business to-day because of the parade and

a series of entertainments given in honor of the Legion. National Commander D'Olier, in his address, spoke of the virile stand of the Legion for the maintenance of law and order and of the promise the organization had made in its efforts to obtain justice for the disabled.

Foch Sends Greetings

National Adjutant Lemuel Bowles read messages of greeting from President Wilson, Senator Harding, Governor Cox, Marshal Foch and other distinguished men.

Marshal Foch sent this message: "Regretting my inability to find myself among the former combatants of the glorious American army, my heart is with them at the moment of the second anniversary of the fighting they went through by the side of the Allies for the common cause of right and liberty. I again render homage to the valor and to the tenacity which they unceasingly showed on the battlefields of France, in the days of misfortune and the days of success, the magnificent enthusiasm with which they answered our call, the great part they took in the sacrifices of war. The glorious remembrance of those who fell on our soil will remain a token of the profound gratitude and the indestructible union of our two countries."

"I send my cordial greeting to Cleveland, the 'Steel City,' and to the great state of Ohio, which has furnished to America so many illustrious statesmen and to France so many faithful friends."

Commander D'Olier's address follows in part: "It is only eighteen months ago that at the Paris meeting the idea of a veterans' organization was first seriously considered in a big way and the name American Legion heard for the first time."

"The growth of the legion has been phenomenal. This growth has been due first to the fact that our ideals, as laid down last year, are now proved to be not only right, but also practical, and, second, to the spontaneous desire of nearly every veteran of the war to keep alive his wonderful spirit of service to his country and service to his comrades, and, third, to the sound and unselfish leadership of the little group of willing workers in every community who appreciate the amount of work necessary to make a success of this great movement."

"The greatest single service we have done for our country was the virile stand for the maintenance of law and order. We quickly served notice in no uncertain terms upon those wild radicals who would by force attempt to injure those very institutions we had asked our lives to protect. We said plainly that we were ready for them and could meet their force with far greater force sufficient to stop them instantly."

"These present days of unrest and readjustment the American Legion and the stand of the former service man for law and order are the greatest insurance policy our country could possibly have, and the only insurance premium the ex-service man expects in return is simply fair play from that government with which he has played so fair."

## Two Brothers Die in Silo When Overcome by Gas

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Two boys were suffocated by gas in a silo on their father's farm, near Blair, to-day. The gas was carbon dioxide, caused by fermentation.

Noah Poplin, 9 years old, when playing on top of the silo, lost his shoe, which fell inside. Samuel Poplin, his father, held a rope on which the boy started to descend, hand over hand, to get the shoe. When partly down, he shouted that he was blinded. His brother, Samuel, 14, then also descended. The grasp of both on the rope loosened, and they made no response to their father's shouts.

In recovering the bodies, a man was overcome by the gas. A corn blower, used to transfer ensilage into the silo, was used to purify the air. Then a door was opened and neighbors wearing gas masks reached the lifeless lads.

## Price Row May Lead to Milk Famine Here

Dairymen's League at Work to Attempt by Co-operative Distribution Plan to Control All Shipments

Fight to Finish Seen

Metropolitan Dealers Won't Pay 20-Cent Rise Asked by Producers for October

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—On October 1 New York City will be confronted by the worst milk famine it has ever faced if the metropolitan dealers stick to their refusal to pay the increased milk prices asked by the Dairymen's League and that organization effects its plan to pool all of the milk of its 85,000 members and dispose of it itself.

While milk strikes have been threatened month after month in the past and failed to materialize because at the last minute the dealers gave in and paid the advanced price, passing it along to the consumers in the form of a raise on the retail price, there is every indication that this has been done for the last time, and the matter will now be fought out to its finish.

The league at a recent meeting in Utica perfected a plan its officials have been formulating for three years to organize a big co-operative association that will take care of the New York market and handle the surplus by manufacturing it into condensed milk, evaporated milk, butter, cheese and other by-products.

Twenty Cent Raise Asked  
The league officials have started to put the plan into operation. A raise of 20 cents a hundred pounds, or nearly one-half cent a quart, was demanded for October milk. Dealers promptly refused it. Condensers and other manufacturers also refused it, declaring that they have large stocks of manufactured goods on hand.

Immediately league officials came into the milk producing section, telling the farmers that the dealers and manufacturers are in a combine to break the league. Shouts of "Strike!" have come from hundreds of farmers in the scores of meetings held throughout the county. All of this prepared the farmers for the cooperative plan of the league's officials.

Some farmers have accepted the plan as a life-saver, but others have rejected it, while still others are considering it. In a meeting of 125 Jefferson farmers here to-day the contracts offered the farmers were inspected. The producers found that under the contract the farmers will be compelled to deliver milk to the association where, when and how it shall order. The association agrees only to sell the milk to the best advantage and to divide the proceeds equally among the producers according to certain differentials.

Contract Doesn't Please Farmers  
The form of the contract does not please many of the farmers. The league officials have advocated it on the principle of loyalty to the league, pointing to the good this has done in the past.

A general feeling is observed in this section among those familiar with both sides of the milk question that the league is going too far and should be halted.

C. A. Harley, of Black River, one of the best known league members in the state, in to-day's meeting, questioned the soundness of the cooperative plan. He declared that the league in attempting to build a machine within

## P.P.C. Printing Facts

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Four days that will handle all the milk produced in this state is attempting the impossible. C. G. Gordon, of Louisville, said that the league, by its plan to withhold surplus milk from New York's fluid market and manufacturing it, would avoid the condition now sought by metropolitan dealers of creating a surplus so as to lower New York prices.

Directors of the Dairymen's League announced last night after an all-day meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania that they had decided to ask only \$6.65 a hundred pounds for milk next month, the same price received this month, in order to prevent any increase being made in the price to the consumer.

It was said that this price was almost 1 per cent less than the actual cost of production to the farmer. The farmer also would lose part of his market for milk, it was said, because manufacturers of condensed milk had decided to close their plants October 1, owing to overproduction.

## Three Killed by Lightning Farmer Felled in Field, Two Others in Shanty

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 27.—Three men were killed by lightning during a heavy storm which swept this region late to-day. The dead are: Charles Stuart, thirty-five years old, of Butler; John Nichols, forty, of McKeesport, Pa., and Joseph Douthett, sixty-five, of Adams Township.

Stuart and Nichols took refuge from the storm in a miner's shanty at Penelton, ten miles east of Butler. They were killed when lightning destroyed the shed. Douthett, a farmer, was struck by lightning while working in a corn field near his home.

## Law Invoked to Check Runs on 3 Boston Banks

Thousands of Depositors Clamor for Savings, but Are Held Off by Ninety-Day Notice Requirement

State Takes Action

One Institution Will Be Taken Over by Examiner; Police Keep Crowds Back

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The Fidelity Trust Company, one of three banks which to-day invoked the ninety-day clause covering the withdrawal of savings deposits, will be taken over by the State Bank Commissioner at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, according to a statement to-night by Commissioner Joseph C. Allen.

Thousands of depositors, uneasy over the closing of five other banks in Boston in the last two months and the Ponzi financial bubble, were clamoring to withdraw their funds at once when three institutions resorted to the law requiring that ninety-days' notice be given before withdrawals of savings deposits can be made. Besides the Fidelity Trust Company, the banks were the Tremont Trust and the Dorchester Trust companies.

Governor Coolidge held a conference to-day with State Treasurer James Jackson, Bank Commissioner Allen and the bank commissioner's counsel, former Attorney General Wyman, after which the Governor said he was making efforts to have all the banks join in a plan to prevent any solvent bank from being forced to close.

It is understood the plan is now being worked out by the Clearing House Commission, the members of which include representatives of the Shawmut, Merchants' and First National banks and the Old Colony Trust Company.

"I suggested some time ago," the Governor said, after the conference, "that the banks cooperate and support each other, so that no bank that is solvent should be forced to close its doors because it cannot get funds to meet the demands of its depositors."

The Governor said that the meaning of the Federal Reserve act is that banks sustain each other. The Federal Bank also has been asked to take any action it can to clear the situation.

"The money of the people of Massachusetts is safer in any banking institution in the commonwealth than in their pockets or their homes," said the Governor. "The present crisis apparently was started by the Ponzi affair. I don't know that there has been anything malicious, but it is well known that there are interests in the community that would like to break down all our institutions, whether banks or churches or institutions of government. I do not know whether these interests have had the ear of the class of people depositing in such banks as

the Cosmopolitan, where there has been a large foreign percentage. It is possible that the present situation was brought about for the purpose of causing trouble."

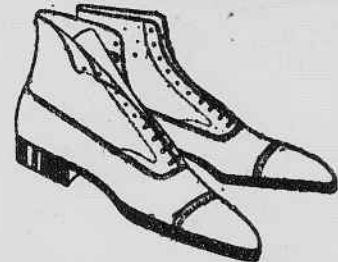
The Tremont Fidelity and Dorchester Trust companies put the ninety-day rule into effect after many depositors had called to make withdrawals. The ninety-day clause does not affect the deposits in the commercial departments.

When the Tremont Trust Company opened for business at 9 o'clock there was a crowd of 1,500 to 2,000 persons along the section of Court Street near the bank. A large part of the crowd was composed of people who were curious to watch the others packed densely in front of the bank building. So insistent did those on the street

become at one time that it was necessary to call for more police. One mounted policeman rode on the sidewalk in front of the door to keep the crowd back, but later the crowd was packed in so densely that the patrolmen had hard work mowing them, and more mounted men and motorcycle policemen came to their assistance.

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## The Pullman Company Does Not Benefit

The purpose of this announcement is to correct a general misunderstanding that The Pullman Company benefits by the surcharge of 50% recently imposed on Pullman passengers.

The Pullman Company receives no part of this surcharge.

The surcharge was imposed solely to increase the passenger revenue of the railroads.

It simply requires an additional service of The Pullman Company for which it receives no compensation whatsoever.

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